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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT INQUIRER was established in June, 1758, and is now in its hundred and forty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, and selected fiction and amateur fiction in household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

\$2,000 a year in advance. Single copies in weekly and monthly editions can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news-rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Wm. F. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees; Charles H. Cranfill, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COUNT WAXTON, No. 679, FORESTERS of AMERICA, John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT GOLF, No. 7077, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Vice, Consul; Charles H. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; Robert Laurie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OWAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George J. Hetherington, Master Workman; Perry B. Hawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians; meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

NEWBROOK LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilecox; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets 1st Fridays.

Local Matters.

Departure of the Artillery.

The Newport Artillery left for New York Tuesday night, making a street parade before going to the boat. Red fire was burned all along the line and the company was given a rousing send-off. The Seventh Artillery band of Fort Adams accompanied them. There was a very large crowd at the dock and it was impossible for many people to get near the boat landing to see their friends before they boarded the steamer. Steamer *Puritan* was in commission that night and besides the Newport Artillery, the Honourable Artillery of London and the Ancient and Honorable of Boston were on board.

The company arrived in New York Wednesday morning and has participated in many of the events connected with the visit of the Honourables and the Ancients. The Newport company has formed a part of the escorting force in the street parades and its officers have been guests at banquets and entertainments.

The trustees of Malbone Lodge, No. 93, New England Order of Protection, paid to Mrs. Philip F. Schneider \$2000 on Thursday. The money was paid through the Supreme Treasurer of the Order, John P. Sanborn, and was paid in less than ten days from the death of Mr. Schneider. This makes \$5000 that has been paid by that Order in this city within two weeks.

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Boston Presbytery.

The opening meeting of the Presbytery of Boston took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon. Prayer was offered by Rev. James Todd, D. D., who was chosen moderator. The minutes were read and approved. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Mead. In the evening the speakers were Rev. Scott F. Hensley, Ph. D., LL. D., of Boston, and Rev. James J. Dunlop of Roxbury.

On Wednesday the session was opened at 8 o'clock. After prayers, the business session was in order. Different speakers were heard and the services were very instructive.

Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, received an official visit from Grand Regent William J. Burton, accompanied by officers of the Grand Council. There were delegates from Connecticut Council, No. 147, Jamestown, and Narragansett Council, No. 829, Wickford. Royal Arcanum spoons will be presented by the grand regent members of local council bringing in new members since the beginning of the term.

Bishop Lawrence has appointed Rev. Samuel J. Babcock, rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park, as archdeacon of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Babcock is a native of Newport, having received his early education in the public schools here. Previous to his rectorship at Hyde Park, he was engaged in missionary work in the Rhode Island diocese.

The bids for construction of the State road in Jamestown were opened on Wednesday. They were as follows: B. D. Pierce, Jr., Company, \$917; Amos L. Peckham, \$946; Alton Head, \$975; Joseph McCormick, \$970. The contract was awarded to Amos L. Peckham, with a bid of \$905.

A petition was presented to the city council Tuesday evening, signed by a large number of citizens, calling the attention of that honorable body to the deplorable condition of Bellevue avenue from Kay to Bowery streets, and asking for the laying of a new pavement on that thoroughfare.

A polka caprice for pianoforte, entitled "Une Féeuse," composed by Mr. J. Hazard Wilson and dedicated to his pupils, Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, has been received from the publishers, and is a pretty and catchy composition.

The excitement this week has been at Blis Road Park, where large crowds have gathered each day and where lots have been sold at low figures. Many valuable gifts were given away and a band of music was in attendance each afternoon.

At the Torpedo Station preparations are being made for the doubling of the present fuse output for the navy and some new machines are daily expected. The date is probably not far distant when all the fuses used in the navy will be made at the Torpedo Station.

Among the guests at the banquet given in Boston Monday night to the Honourables of London was Colonel John D. Richardson, of the Newport Artillery Company of this city. Each guest was presented with a handsome souvenir plate.

The loss by fire to the Club Cottage, occupied by Mrs. Aimee Dupont, on Friday evening, September 25th, has been adjusted at \$4,171.50, through Henry Bull, Jr., in the Liverpool & London & Globe and the Pawtucket Mutual.

A memorial service to the memory of Bishop Clark was held at Grace Church, Providence, on Sunday last, Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, pastor. The attendance was large and the service a most impressive one.

Commander J. B. Murdoch is now at Philadelphia awaiting the completion of his service. She will go into commission in about three months, and Commander Murdoch will have command of her.

Mr. Benjamin W. Freeborn, employed as a mason at the Torpedo Station, was taken suddenly ill while at work Tuesday morning and was removed to his home on Third street.

Through the agency of Mr. Henry Bull, Jr., the Continental Insurance Company of New York has paid \$750 to the Newport Hospital to cover the loss by fire last week.

Master James McDonald's only son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McDonald, has entered St. Dunstan's College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Conductor H. W. Scott, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, presided, and Mayor Boyle and City Solicitor Brown were in attendance.

The body of the late Samuel Beaumont arrived in this city Monday morning and the interment was in the family lot.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Peabody are at the White Mountains.

Supreme Court.

The appellate division of the supreme court opened with a large attendance. It was 11:21 when Judge Dubois took his seat and business at once began by the call of the docket of cases to be heard. Many of these were continued. The case of Christopher Chapman vs. Gideon P. Rose was marked to be heard in Providence. The case of Sidney Webster vs. Alfred M. Coats and Charles Astor Bristed was in progress at the call for recess. It is an action of trespass and ejectment.

In the afternoon the case was again taken up and the court entered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. Fifty dollars damages were awarded in the case of Thomas Vachrou vs. John B. Vaubuse, for slander. The following divorcees were granted: Rose McTafferty vs. Patrick McTafferty, Catherine Sheridan vs. Joseph A. Sheridan, Thomas Sharpe vs. Emma Sharpe, Bertha Matilda Young vs. William Henry Young, Jennie Nolan vs. James G. Nolan, Carrie E. Hauser vs. Daniel Hunter, Alfred Gregory vs. Fannie D. Gregory, Theresa Cavanaugh vs. James E. Cavanaugh, Melissa D. Goodwin vs. Fred Goodwin.

A number of other cases were entered while the court was in session.

Prohibition Convention.

The Prohibition party in Rhode Island held their State convention in Providence on Wednesday, Mr. William E. Brightman of this city presiding. Few of the towns were represented. The nominations were as follows:

For Governor—Frederick T. Jencks, Barrington.
Lieutenant-Governor—Cyrus A. Aldrich, East Providence.
Secretary of State—Samuel B. Prentiss, Providence.
Attorney-general—Thomas H. Peabody, Westerly.
Treasurer—John R. Trafton, Pawtucket.

Battle Flag Ceremony.

The ceremony of transferring the old battle flag from the old state house to the new will be an imposing one. It will take place on Saturday, Oct. 17th, and the entire brigade of the State militia is ordered out to do escort duty. The Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans will also be in line. The old battle flags will be carried by members of the regiments or batteries over which they once floated during the Civil War.

Several newspapers have published articles to the effect that Mr. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., once the Democratic candidate for President, was much opposed to his daughter's marriage to Mr. William H. Leavitt of this city. The good feeling that certainly must have existed was shown when Mr. Bryan accompanied his daughter and Mr. Leavitt from Lincoln to Omaha to meet Mrs. Leavitt, mother of Mr. Leavitt, who was on her way to Lincoln to attend the wedding. And the pleasant relation that existed was shown still further when Mr. Bryan presented his daughter with a gift of \$5000 and his future son-in-law a handsome gold watch, valued at \$1000. If Mr. Bryan had been as bitterly opposed to the wedding as the newspapers have stated, he certainly would not have done these things. When he paid a visit to Newport, some time since, he expressed himself as much pleased with Mr. Leavitt.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, occurred the marriage of Miss Ruth Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Chase, of Almy court, to Mr. John P. Shaw, son of Col. and Mrs. George C. Shaw. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Beattie, of St. John's Church, and was witnessed by relatives and a few very intimate friends. The bride wore a travelling suit of gray and was attended by Miss Corinne Glynn. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw visited New York and Brooklyn on their wedding trip and are "at home" at No. 8 Braman's court.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Higgins left for Washington Monday night and at the boat landing were given a lively send-off by their many friends in this city. Mr. Higgins had been employed at the printing office at the Torpedo Station for a number of years. Recently the printing plant at the station was abolished and at that time Mr. Higgins took a civil service examination and last week received notice to report at the Washington office for an appointment.

The annual meeting of the Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company was held in this city on Monday. The old board of directors was re-elected. Captain Miller, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, presided, and Mayor Boyle and City Solicitor Brown were in attendance.

The body of the late Samuel Beaumont arrived in this city Monday morning and the interment was in the family lot.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Peabody are at the White Mountains.

City Council.

Lengthy Debate on Old Building on Franklin Street—Board of Aldermen Discuss Certain Bills—An Additional Appropriation Asked by Board of Health, Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening, there being only one absentee, Councilman McLean. Some attention was given to an old building on Franklin street. Some of the members thought it a dangerous obstacle, and that immediate action should be taken in regard to it. The matter was referred to the ordinance committee.

In the board of aldermen there was a lively discussion over several bills which had been charged to the incidental appropriation. That fund was exhausted and the city treasurer was authorized to pay the bill from some other fund. After some discussion, the bill was allowed and ordered paid for granite sidewalks.

An additional appropriation was asked by the board of health, having been made necessary by the prevalence of diphtheria, which had increased the expense account. It was referred to the finance committee.

The following amounts were ordered paid:

City Auditor,	\$502.75
Highway Survey and Printing,	189.88
Police Department,	134.31
Board of Health,	85.32
Incidentals,	122.25
Lighting Streets,	3,807.17
Agassiz Fund,	8.00
Trustees Chapman Estate,	137.18
Friends Synagogue Fund,	100.00
Dog Fund,	43.00
Burial Grounds,	66.00
Indexing and Preserving Records,	75.29
Joseph Anthony Burial Ground Fund,	113.81
Emergency Hospital,	2,815.27
Police Department,	135.17
Police Buildings,	135.11
Public Parks,	1,071.13
Public Schools,	10,056.89
Streets and Highways,	5,61.01

27,503.27

Alderman Bliss was much opposed to the paying of the bill for granite sidewalks and the matter was discussed at length by Alderman Bliss and Shepley, but in spite of the talk all the bills were paid.

The city treasurer was authorized to pay the 8 bands that played at the different parks during the summer \$333.33 each, the amount due each band for the concert; also the bill of Hugh N. Gifford, jester, for \$273.34.</

THE SKY PILOT

By RALPH CONNOR

Author of
"The Man From Gregory,"
"Gerry School Days" and "Black Rock."

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CHAPTER XXI.

HOW BILL HIT THE TRAIL.

WHEN "the crowd" was with us the Pilot read us all sorts of tales of adventures in all kinds by heroes of all ages, but when we three sat together by our fire the Pilot would always read us tales of the heroes of sacred story, and these delighted Bill more than those of any of the ancient empires of the past. He had his favorites, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Gideon, never failed to arouse his admiration. But Jacob was to him always "a mean cuss," and David he could not appreciate. Most of all he admired Moses and the apostle Paul, whom he called "that little chap." But when the reading was about the one Great Man that moved majestic mirth the gospel stories Bill made no comments—he was too high for approval.

By and by Bill began to tell them tales to the boys, and one night, when a quiet mood had come upon the company, Bill broke the silence.

"Say, Pilot, where was it that the little chap got mixed up into that riot?"

"Riot?" said the Pilot.

"Yes, You remember when he stood off the whole gang from the stairs?"

"Oh, yes, at Fortissimus."

"Yes, that's the spot. Perhaps you would read that to the boys. Good young little chap, you know, stood up and told 'em they were all sorts of blanked thieves and cutthroats, and stood 'em off. Played it alone too."

Most of the boys failed to recognize the story in its new dress. There was much interest.

"Who was the duck? Who was the gun? What was the row about?"

"The Pilot here'll tell you. If you'd kind of give 'em a lead before you begin, they'd catch on to the yarn better." This last to the Pilot, who was preparing to read.

"Well, it was at Jerusalem," began the Pilot, when Bill interrupted:

"If I might remark, perhaps it might help the boys on to the trail, maybe, if you'd tell 'em how the little chap struck his new gulf." So he designated the apostle's conversion.

Then the Pilot introduced the apostle with some formality to the company, describing with such vivid touches his life and early training, his sudden wrench from all he held dear under the stress of a new conviction, his magnificent enthusiasm and courage, his tenderness and patience, that I was surprised to find myself regarding him as a sort of hero, and the boys were all ready to buck him against any odds.

As the Pilot read the story of the arrest at Jerusalem, stopping now and then to picture the scene, we saw it all and were in the thick of it. The ringing crowd hustling and beating the life out of the brave little man, the sudden thrust of the disciplined Roman guard through the mass, the rescue, the pause on the stairway, the calm face of the little hero beckoning for a hearing, the quieting of the frantic, frothing mob, the fearless speech—all passed before us. The boys were thrilled.

"Good stuff, eh?"

"Ain't he a daisy?"

"Daisy! He's a whole sunflower patch!"

"Yes," drawled Bill, highly appreciating their marks of approval. "That's what I call a particular fine character of a man. There ain't no manner of respect on him."

"You bet!" said Bill.

"I say," broke in one of the boys, who was just emerging from the tenderfoot stage, "o' course that's in the Bible, ain't it?"

The Pilot assented.

"Well, how do you know it's true?"

The Pilot was proceeding to elaborate his argument when Bill cut in somewhat more abruptly than was his wont.

"Look here, young feller!" Bill's voice was in the tone of command. The man looked as he was bid. "How do you know anything's true? How do you know the Pilot here's true when he speaks? Can't you tell by the feel? You know by the sound of his voice, don't you?" Bill paused, and the young fellow agreed readily.

"Well, how do you know a blanked son of a she jackass when you see him?" Again Bill paused. There was no reply.

"Well," said Bill, resuming his deliberate drawl, "I'll give you the informa-

tent...

"Some of the uneducated, best educated men are agnostics," proceeded the young man, smiling to his theme and failing to notice the stiffening of Bill's back figure. "I don't know but what I am one myself."

"That so?" said Bill, with sudden interest.

"I guess so," was the modest reply.

"Did it bad?" went on Bill, with a note of anxiety in his tone.

But the young man turned to the Pilot and tried to open a fresh argument.

"Whatever he's got," said Bill to the others in a mild voice, "it's spinnin' his manners."

"Yes," went on Bill meditatively after the slight laugh had died, "it's raining to the judgment. He don't seem to know when he interferes with the game. Huh too!"

Still the argument went on.

"Seems as if he ought to take somethin'," said Bill in a voice stupendously mild. "What would you suggest?"

"A walk, maybe?" said Bill in delight.

"I hold the opinion that you have mentioned an uncommonly valuable remedy—better 'n pain killer almost."

Bill rose languidly.

"I say," he drawled, tapping the young fellow, "it appears to me a little walk world perhaps be good, maybe."

"All right; wait till I get my cap," was the unsuspecting reply.

"I don't think perhaps you won't need it, maybe. I cherish the opinion you'll perhaps be warm enough," Bill's voice had unconsciously passed into a stern tone. Bill was on his feet and at the door.

"This here interview is private and confidential," said Bill to his partner.

"Exactly," said Bill, opening the door. At this the young fellow, who was a strapping six footer, but soft and flabby, drew back and refused to go. He was too late. Bill's grip was on his collar and out they went into the snow, and before them Bill closed the door.

In vain the young fellow struggled to wrench himself free from the hands that had him, by the shoulder and the back of the neck. I took it all in from the window. He might have been a boy for all the effect his pluggings had upon the long, sinewy arms that gripped him so fiercely. After a minute's furious struggle the young fellow stood quiet, when Bill suddenly shifted his grip from the shoulder to the seat of his buckskin trousers. Then began a series of evolutions before the house, up and down, forward and back, while the unfortunate victim, with hands weakly clutching at empty air, was quite powerless to resist him. He was brought up panting and gasping, subdued, to a standstill.

"I'll learn you agnostics and several other kinds of tricks," said Bill in a terrible voice, his drawl lengthening perceptibly. "Come round here, will you, and shove your blanked second-hand trash down our throats?" Bill paused to get words; then, bursting out in rising wrath:

"There ain't no scatible words for sick cubilat. Be the livin' Jeminy!"

He suddenly swung his prisoner off his feet, lifted him bodily and held him over his head at arm's length. "I've a notion to—"

"Don't! Don't! For heaven's sake!" cried the struggling wretch. "I'll stop it! I will!"

Bill at once lowered him and set him on his feet.

"All right! Shake!" he said, holding out his hand, which the other took with caution.

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<p

CAN SLEEP ALL NIGHT NOW.

WHAT A BLESSING TO BE ABLE TO!

"For a long time I was obliged to get up several times during the night. I suffered so severely from Kidney and Bladder Trouble, relief seemed doubtful. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended to me for this terribly distressing disease."

I took it but a short time and found instant immediate relief.

Instead of getting up a number of times I can now sleep all night."

GEORGE STEVENS.

Co. I, National Soldiers Home, Va.

Bright's Disease, Gravel, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism and Bladder Trouble, too frequent and painful passing of the water and Drowsiness, are all caused by disorders of the kidneys. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured thousands of people of these diseases, in each case restoring the patient to perfect health. It is prescribed and recommended by the best physicians in the United States. It acts directly on the kidneys and the blood. It draws the blood of all poisonous substances, such as uric acid, etc., which cause disease. Favorite Remedy is the only kidney medicine that acts as a laxative—all others constipate.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rosedale, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for colds, coughs, consumption, etc., \$1.00.

Special Bargains!

For the next 90 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This is in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 16, to guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. MCLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Rolling, Edge Chipping, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perfuming and Paper Cutting. H. M. COOMBS & CO., Binders to the State, 1.

WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of buying water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

WM. S. BLOOM—Treasurer.

Preserve Your Roofs

—WITH—

PHOENIX
Roofing Cement.

Has been used in this State for over 20 years and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. Impervious to water or weather. Contains no oil. Stop all leaks.

Condensed Roots Put in Perfect Condition and warranted for Three Years. Best of City References Given.

Orders may be left at the MERCURY OFFICE or with A. L. SISON, Agent.

Phoenix Roofing Co.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrin and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming a nutritious food.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or inactivity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In infanthood it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Diastase—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by J. H. SHEEHAN,
14 and 20 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

JAMES P. TAYLOR.

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENTS FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

KILPATRICK
CAUGHT IN A NET

October 19,
1863

A Fortieth Anniversary
War Story

Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

OT. 10, 1863, found the armies

of Robert E. Lee and Meade

sparring for the advantage on

the edge of the old Bull Run

battlefield. Kilpatrick's cavalry faced

Jeb Stuart's troopers on the banks

of Broad run, "Little K" being ambi-

tious to do something brilliant with the

division that had come into his hands

since last he crossed with Stuart.

In that region. Early in the morning

he put his skirmishers across the creek

at Buckland, where Stuart was in pos-

ition with Wade Hampton's division.

After standing off Kilpatrick for a

couple of hours the Confederate leaders

hatched up a little plot to give the in-

timid Yankee trouble. Fitz Lee's divi-

sion was a few miles distant from

Hampton, on the bank of the direct

route between Buckland and Warrenton.

Thus the situation was against

Kilpatrick. Hampton's division, on his

front, was a match for him alone, and

Stuart and Fitz Lee's division free to

come to strong fuel when and where it

could do the most good. Stuart retired

slowly with Hampton's squadrons

in front of the stream and in order

to deceive the Yankees left his own

division unfinished on a farmer's table.

Kilpatrick had with him two bri-

gades, led by Custer and Davies.

Stuart's ruse worked well, for the eager

Federal commander rushed ahead with

Davies' men after Stuart and allowed

Hampton to be "deiven" from the

crossing with a good deal of thunder

by Custer. Custer was flinched along

the stream and the stream in case

Kilpatrick should want to march back

that way with Davies at the end of the

chase.

Stuart's scheme for getting Kilpatrick

into a trap all depended upon Fitz

Lee's dash into the space between

Davies' marching column and the cross-

ings of Broad run. The Confederates

expected that Kilpatrick would ride

out with his whole force, including

Custer, and that Fitz Lee would strike

him in the rear and drive him upon

Hampton's sailors. But Fitz Lee found

Custer on guard with his Wolverines,

the Michigan brigade which he made

famous.

Custer imagined, of course, that he

pushed Hampton from the banks of

Broad run. When he reached there

with the Michigan line he found Ham-

pton in position on the south bank, ap-

parently there to stay. Hampton's ar-

tilery was posted to cover the entire

stretch of the stream. After testing

the fire of the guns for an hour Custer

crossed over part of his squadrons be-

low Hampton's position and, having

turned the enemy's flank, as he sup-

posed, forced him to retreat.

With Hampton out of the way, Cus-

ter got all his men across and after

chasing the fleeing Johnites a mile

gave them a rest for dinner. But

this dinner was disturbed just as Stu-

art's own had been. While Custer haled

Kilpatrick dashed madly on after

Hampton with Davies' brigade; then

according to programme, Fitz Lee

bounced into the field at the head of

2,000 sabers. He struck the tail end of

Davies' brigade and ran plump into the

flank of Custer. Custer had been fac-

ing west with his whole line, and Fitz

Lee came down on him from the south.

Wheeling the Sixth Michigan to the

left, he deployed it in front of Penning-

ton's battery, with the First Vermont

cavalry gathered around the guns.

Fitz Lee brought up Breathed's bat-

ttery and opened upon Pennington.

At the same time he dismounted a regi-

ment of troopers and sent them on a

run to capture the Federal guns. Pen-

nington poured his fire into the scat-

tered line of gray until they came with-

in twenty paces of the battery, then

limbered up and crossed to the east

bank of the creek again. Custer had

sent the Fifth and Seventh Michigan

well to the front, and as soon as Pen-

nington retired his guns, these squad-

rons turned back and kept up the fight

against Fitz Lee's troopers for an hour.

Meanwhile the sound of the guns at

the crossing was the signal for Stuart

to turn Hampton back upon Kilpatrick

and Davies. Hampton had the bri-

gades of Gordon, Rosser and Young.

Gordon kept in the road in Davies'

front and gradually pressed him back,

while Rosser and Young charged head-

long through the fields upon each flank.

Davies fought gallantly, but his line

was overlapped by that of the enemy

on all sides, and the sound of the guns</p

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, October 10, 1903.

A cold wave is on the way.

Strong assembly tickets are being popularized by the Republicans in all the cities and towns.

The Republican nominations on the State ticket are received with much favor all over the State.

The Republicans of Pawtucket have a strong man for mayor in the person of Col. Alonzo E. Pierce.

J. Pierpont Morgan and D. Leffay Dresser do not seem to agree well as to facts. One or the other evidently tells the "wrong truth."

Uncle Sam's active cash working fund is \$80,000,000. All the first payments on the Isthmian canal might have been made and still a comfortable balance would have remained on hand.

Last month the public debt decreased \$6,171,812. The interest-bearing debt stands at \$912,000,000 and the interest charge continues to decline. Republican management maintains its record.

Colonel Colt, the Republican nominee for governor, has accepted the nomination and will stand as the Republican candidate. This makes it certain that the Republicans will carry on an enthusiastic campaign.

Pennsylvania Railroad calls for bids for the work on the construction of tunnels under Manhattan and the North River. Bids are also asked for construction of tunnels under Bergen Hill and North River, and for the construction of tunnels under Manhattan, East River and Long Island City. This road has laid out a gigantic enterprise in the way of tunnelling under New York.

More suits were served this week in the case that Lawyer Gorman of Providence is conducting in behalf of a prominent summer resident of Newport against the fete day committee of 1901. The action is supposed to be taken in behalf of one Walker of Portsmouth who was injured while watching the fireworks display, on Long wharf. These suits brought against parties in no way responsible for the accident are very annoying and vexatious and a great injury to New- port in driving away several of her prominent summer residents.

Geo. W. Vanderbilt has closed his place at Biltmore, N. C., for a year, discharged his employees and gone to Europe. This has been done because his employees have been discovered stealing from him by wholesale. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have traced the stealing of one sum of \$9000, but will not prosecute the thief. Experts are now at work on the estate's books, and it is believed that other discrepancies will be found. Many millions have been spent on the estate which is now to stand closed. It embraces more than 125,000 acres. More than \$4,000,000 was spent on the house alone.

The President will in a day or two issue a call for an extra session of Congress to meet on November 9th. The reasons for the issue of the call will probably be stated in a brief message to be sent to the two houses after they have organized. It seems to be assumed in Washington that no effort will be made to secure financial legislation at the extra session. There will be many opportunities for conferences, of course, while the two houses are in session, and much may be done in this way in the direction of formulating a financial measure, but the regular session will be well under way before such a measure will be introduced, even if it should be decided to endeavor to pass it before the nominating conventions meet next year. According to present indications the question of Cuban reciprocity will be the only one laid before the extra session. A reciprocity treaty has been ratified by the proper authorities in both countries, and there is now wanting legislation to make the treaty effective. It is to secure the enactment of this legislation that the extra session will be convened.

The Republicans of this State through their delegates in convention have done well. They have made selection of a ticket that carries great strength. In Col. Colt and Col. Utter they have standard bearers in every way worthy of the support of every good citizen in the State. They are both men of great experience in State affairs men of large business capacity, men whose characters are above reproach. They are also genial men to meet, and wherever they go they make friends. No better names could have been selected under any circumstances. The Republican party is fortunate in having such representative, and if elected, as they undoubtedly will be, the State will be fortunate in having men of such marked integrity and ability to manage its affairs.

Of the other candidates on the ticket nothing need be said. They are old and tried officials. Messrs. Bennett, Stearns and Read have filled the positions to which they have been again nominated for many years, and they have filled them well, none could do better. There is, therefore, no reason to turn them out and put untried and inexperienced men in their places. The ticket is a good one from top to bottom, and every good citizen in the State should consider himself a committee of one to see that it is elected on November 9th.

Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention was held in Providence on Tuesday of this week. Every town and city in the State was fully represented and the utmost harmony and great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Holden of the State Central Committee. Mayor Gaulin of Woonsocket was made chairman and accepted the honor with a brief address. The roll call of the convention showed the following present from this county:

Newport—Robert Kerr, Joseph H. Pike, Richard Francis, Clark Burdick, Benjamin J. T. F. D. Fayerweather, Henry N. Jones, Herman E. Ladd, John L. Ladd, John L. Santori, Robert M. H. Hart, M. A. Van Horne, Laddard Spencer, William W. Marvel, David McFadden.

Middletown—Melville Bull, George E. Ward, Arthur L. Peckham, James Anthony, Edward Brown, Philip Cawell.

Providence—W. L. Stoddard, Henry C. Anthony, William W. Anthony, H. Fall Anthony, Ralph H. Anthony, Louis L. Chase, Tiverton—W. J. Frost, Harry Walker, Charles E. Williston, O. H. P. Howard, George R. Lawton, Harry W. Grinnell.

Little Compton—W. H. Willbour, Willard H. Hinckley, N. C. Williams, Philip E. Hixey, Oliver L. Head, James L. Gray.

New Shoreham—Charles C. Ball, J. Eugene Littlefield, Edward S. Payne, John S. Preve, Herbert S. Minthorn, Lorenzo H. Mott, Thomas G. Carr.

Warren—John J. Watson, Matthew H. Watson, Walter Stearns, A. Alerton Chandler, Winona A. Barber.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, this county being represented by Philip H. Willbour of Little Compton. This committee reported a strong set of resolutions, approving and endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt, and the record of the party in this State; it enumerates the many legislative acts that have been beneficial to the State in the matter of the franchise, education, corporate laws, ballot laws, labor and highway improvement, and points to the new public buildings secured. The Providence Police Commissioners' record is endorsed and the Democratic party is declared to be deceitful and hypocritical in its utterances on the questions of home rule and bribery. The Republican party pledges itself to the equalization of tax laws, opposition to monopolistic trusts and the inflation of values, and pledges itself to obey the will of the people in the matter of constitutional reform.

The platform was adopted with great enthusiasm. The nomination of candidates followed, and ex-Gov. Lippitt, a delegate from Providence, in a very appropriate and eloquent address put in nomination for governor Col. Samuel Pomroy Colt of Bristol. There was no counter nomination and Mr. Colt's nomination was made by acclamation. All the rest of the nominations were made by unanimous vote. The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Col. Samuel Pomroy Colt of Bristol.

For Lieutenant Governor—Col. George H. Utter of Westerly.

For Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett of Providence.

For Attorney General—Charles F. Stearns of Providence.

For General Treasurer—Walter A. Read of Gloucester.

A committee was appointed to wait on the nominees and bring them before the convention, of which committee Mr. Lorillard Spencer of Newport was a member. The committee reported with Messrs. Bennett and Stearns (the rest of the nominees were out of town) who made brief addresses. General Brayton followed with a characteristic speech, and the Rev. Mr. Jeter of Newport made a patriotic and telling address. The convention adjourned with the feeling that the ticket nominated would be a winner.

COL. SAMUEL P. COLT.

The Republican nominee for governor needs no introduction to the people of this State. He is well known from Woonsocket to Newport. He has for many years been before the people: as a member of Gov. Henry Lippitt's staff in 1876 and '77, as a member of the General Assembly from Bristol, as assistant attorney general from 1878 to 1882, and as attorney general from 1882 to 1885, as the founder and head of the Industrial Trust Company, the largest banking institution in the State, with branches in all the cities of several of the larger towns, as the organizer and president of the National Rubber Co., of Bristol, as president of the Woonsocket Rubber Co., and also of the United States Rubber Co., and a director in many other large business corporations; he has proved his ability as a lawyer, as a business man, and as a man to be trusted in any capacity. Col. Colt was born in Paterson, N. J., Jan. 10, 1852, and was the son of Christopher and Theodore (DeWolf) Colt. On his father's side he is descended from the Colts of Hartford, Conn., his grandfather being Christopher Colt. His uncle, Samuel Colt, was the inventor of the Colt's revolver and the founder of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn. His mother was a member of the well-known DeWolf family of Bristol. Col. Colt received his early education at Hartford and afterward at Bristol and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1873 and from the Columbia Law School, New York, in 1876.

He is a member of many societies and social institutions, among which is a life membership in the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution, with headquarters at Newport. He is a fine speaker, a genial gentleman, a warm friend, and will make a popular governor.

GEORGE H. UTTER

The nominee for Lieutenant governor is well known in the political life of the State. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., the son of George B. and Mary Starr (Maxon) Utter, July 24, 1854. His grandfather was a native of Hopkinton, I. J., and his mother was a direct descendant of Jesse Starr of Newport, a famous Revolutionary soldier. He graduated from Amherst College, class

1877. After graduating he became associated with his father and uncle, at that time the publishers of the Western Weekly. In August, 1883, he started the Western Daily Sun, of which he is still the editor and owner. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Bourne and was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1885, serving until 1889. He was twice elected Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Senate from 1889 to 1891. He became Secretary of State in 1891 and was re-elected twice. Since that time he has devoted his attention largely to his private affairs and has not held State office, although he has closely identified himself with the interests of the Republican party and has figured prominently as a speaker in almost every political campaign.

Massachusetts Electrics.

An Exchange, speaking of the probability of dividends on the common stock of the Massachusetts Electric system, of which the roads in Newport and vicinity form a part, says:

When the Massachusetts Electric Companies were founded, the promoters gave assurance that dividends at the rate of 2 per cent, upon the common stock would be paid within a year, but the "out" was that the promoters were not fully informed of what they were buying.

Boston because interested in Massachusetts Electric through a discovery that a New York banking firm had obtained an option upon a number of electric roads in eastern Massachusetts, and rather than let the control of these local properties go to New York, a syndicate was quickly formed which took the options from New York people, and thus was conceived the Massachusetts Electric Companies.

When the system was put together it was discovered that the physical condition of many of the constituent properties was far below what was expected, and whereas it was anticipated that perhaps \$5,000,000 might be necessary to bring the properties up to a high state of perfection, it had been found that \$10,000,000 will not close the construction account.

An expenditure of \$10,000,000 has been largely completed, and yet the system is so large that it is somewhat difficult to see just where this money has gone. Trustees, who have recently spent many days in going over the properties, say that the work of reconstruction has been thorough, but that the full results of these expenditures will not be apparent until the \$2,000,000 expenditure upon power plants has been completed.

It will be sixteen months before the contemplated power changes, which involve the installation of the Curtis turbine engines of the General Electric Co., are completed, so that any thought of Massachusetts Electric common stock dividends within two years is out of the question.

The Massachusetts Electric Companies, however, is rapidly adding to its holdings of sub-treasury stocks, from which it derives its income for dividend purposes. It now holds about 167,000 shares, and by the time its extraordinary betterments are brought to a close, it will probably have a stockholding, the increased dividend upon which will provide a sufficient income to pay dividends upon both classes of stock.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Hogan his store on the corner of Deblis court and Bellevue avenue to Mrs. Mary Williams.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Henry L. Peckham of Washington, D. C., his farm on Honeyman Hill road, Middletown, to Adelard Paquin.

Wm. E. Brightman has sold for Wm. A. Armstrong a lot of land bounded northerly, 60 feet, on Everett place; easterly, 100 feet, on land formerly belonging to C. H. Malcolm; southerly, 60 feet, on land now or formerly belonging to Geo. H. Calvert; and westerly, 100 feet, on land of Susan J. Weaver to Frederick S. Franco.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Charlotte S. A. Cornell her furnished cottage and stable situated, No. 36, on the northerly side of Ayrault street, near Kay street, to Edward A. Brown for the winter.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Bowe B. Sweet his lower tenement on Safford street to Wm. McDonald.

C. H. Wrightington has rented to James H. Maguire the lower half of house, No. 27 Division street.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Constant Smith his upper tenement on Broadway to Mrs. M. Hagan.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Charles A. Ives his store, No. 577 Thames street, to William Parker.

Frederick S. Franco has deeded to Susan J. Weaver his lot of land on Everett Place, the same containing 6000 feet.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances report that during the month of September, 1903, 450 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 192; vaults found clean, 45; half full or less, 67; full or overflowing, 29; vaults condemned where nothing had been done, 16; vaults condemned and filled by the owners, 13; vaults condemned, closets inside and vaults not filled, 8; condemned vaults where work is started, 3; condemned vaults filled by order of the Board of Health, 1; no privy, slops thrown on dump, 1; filth and rubbish in cellars, 8; dirty yards, 4; nuisance from manure, 1; swill yard, 10; yard, 1; filth thrown in alley way, 1; nuisance from soap grease, 3; filth and rubbish in unused stable way, 1; nuisance from horse urine, 1; sinks with no traps, 6; no sink, slops thrown in yard, 2; defective plumbing, 3; pens kept in cellar, 1; grease, traps and drain stopped up, 4; inspection where contagious diseases were reported: typhoid fever, 4; diphtheria, 11; stables found clean, 41; no cause for complaint, 6; complaint of pigs, 1; not classified, 6; one privy partitioned, condemned; one dead cat removed; three swill complaints received.

One sample of water sent to the Board of Health.

1903. After graduating he became associated with his father and uncle, at that time the publishers of the Western Weekly. In August, 1883, he started the Western Daily Sun, of which he is still the editor and owner. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Bourne and was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1885, serving until 1889. He was twice elected Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Senate from 1889 to 1891. He became Secretary of State in 1891 and was re-elected twice. Since that time he has devoted his attention largely to his private affairs and has not held State office, although he has closely identified himself with the interests of the Republican party and has figured prominently as a speaker in almost every political campaign.

Washington Matters.

Congratulations Are Being Extended to the President Over the Miller Controversy—Robert P. Skinner's Proposed Trip to Abyssinia—Much Sorrow Over Sir Michael Herbert's Sudden Death—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1903. President Roosevelt is receiving many congratulations for the firm and skillful manner in which he dealt with the labor controversy. The day following his return to Washington he held a conference with a committee of the American Federation of Labor at which were discussed many bills which union labor intend to bring before Congress. The question of Foreman Miller was also mentioned and the President took the opportunity to inform the labor leaders that his attitude on the subject had remained unchanged and that the decision he was about to give to the public was final. After a conference a statement was given out of the White House in which the President declared that the law of the land forbids any discrimination between union and non-union men in the employ of the government, and that he could no more decide against men because he did not belong to a union, than because he was a Catholic or Protestant, white or black, Jew or Gentile. For this reason Miller would not be dismissed on the charges made by the Bookbinders' Union, and the Government Printing Office as well as all other government bureaus which employ laborers would remain open shop. The labor leaders were evidently disappointed in the President's decision but in statement which they issued the next day "To Organized Labor of America" they re-claimed from any direct criticism of the administration although they declared that union labor stood firm for the principle of "union shop". It is believed that John Mitchell, whom the President aided during the anarchist coal strike and who took luncheon at the White House on the day of the conference, used his influence to induce the leaders to adopt a conservative course. As far as the administration is concerned, the incident is now closed.

Among many others here who applaud the President's action, Senator Stewart of Nevada said, "I told him that if he wins this fight he has no reason to be afraid he will be immortal. If 3,000,000 of men are able to control 90,000,000 of people the death of the Republic is at hand."

Among the most recent visitors at the White House was Mr. Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at Marseilles, France, who is now in Washington making final arrangements for his trip into Abyssinia. He goes there to invite King Menelik to the St. Louis Exposition and at the same time to judge the African market and to make a commercial agreement with the United States. He will bring to His Majesty a message of friendship and high esteem from President Roosevelt and will attempt to establish diplomatic relations with this country which is already a good purchaser of American goods. Mr. Skinner says that one third of the goods which are imported to Abyssinia come from the United States and that the imports of American goods alone amount to \$5,000,000 annually. We get from Menelik's people ivory, hides, carpet wool and other raw materials. An American war ship will take the consul to the African coast and he will be furnished with an escort of United States marines on his trip overland. He hopes to reach the capital of Abyssinia some time in November.

Official social and diplomatic circles in Washington were much grieved last Wednesday to hear that Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to this country, had died in Switzerland of consumption. Sir Michael has been ill for some time but he hoped to recover his health in Switzerland and return here in the fall. He was an amiable man but a few months, yet he conducted the important negotiations which followed the attack on Venezuela by England and her allies and also those which resulted in the creation of the Alaskan Boundary Commission which is now in session in London. He was in Washington on two former occasions, once as chargé d'affairs and once as secretary of the legation. On his first visit to this country he married an American woman and also became a personal friend of President Roosevelt, who taught him how to play base ball. He was only forty-six years old and was one of the youngest diplomats who ever held an important post in Washington. There has been some speculation here as to his successor, but the question has not yet been considered in London.

There is every indication that Congress will make an official investigation of the Post Office Department. President Roosevelt is said to favor it, and to advise the appointment by Congress of a special commission which will make a public investigation similar to that carried out by the famous Lexow committee which made such a thorough exposure of the corruption in the New York City government. The President also hopes to have some influence in deciding the personnel of the committee in case one is authorized. Many republican members of Congress believe that a congressional investigation would be a good political move, as they could thus anticipate the democrats who are certain to introduce such a measure in case the republicans do not. Representative Henrionway of Indiana, who was the confidante of Speaker-to-be Cannon, says, "My idea would be to have a resolution for an investigation introduced at the proper time by a republican member and adopted by the House. The inquiry can be rapidly conducted, after the careful work already accomplished by the department."

The District of Columbia grand jury has found an indictment against W. Scott Towers, postmaster of a Washington substation, who is alleged to have accepted a commission from a type-writer company on all goods sold by it to the government. He is said to have received \$50 on every box type-writer bought by the government at a price of \$20. The payments to him amounted to \$1,500. Postmaster General Payne dismissed him as soon as the indictment was made public.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

October Tour to Washington.

Leaving Boston Thursday, Oct. 22, 1903, covers every expense except supper on Fall River Line for trip of a week.

This is the best season of the year for a trip to the National Capitol; an attractive programme arranged for each day by conductor in charge.

For details and itinerary apply to Jos. P. Tugard, N. E. P. A., Royal Blue Line, 99 Washington street, Boston Mass.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

October Tour to Washington.

Leaving Boston Thursday, Oct. 22, 1903, covers every expense except supper on Fall River Line for trip of a week.

POSTAL PROBING

Culminates in Fifteen Indictments by the Grand Jury

HIGH OFFICIALS NAMED

including Late Assistant Attorney General Tyner and Assistant Marshall, Who, it is Alleged, Resigned to Profit by His Own Decision

Washington, Oct. 6.—Fifteen new indictments were brought in by the supreme court for the District of Columbia as the final result of the investigation in the postoffice department. Several of these findings were against persons who have already been indicted. The new indictments involve J. N. Tyner, the late assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, and his assistant, Harrison J. Barrett; J. T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department; Norman Metcalf, son of J. T.; H. C. Hallenbeck, president and general manager of the Wykkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Co. of New York, the firm which for several years supplied the department with its money order blanks, and W. D. Doreans, who is connected with a house which has been supplying a stamp cancelling machine.

There were additional indictments against A. W. Muchen, former superintendent of free delivery; G. W. Heavers, former chief of the salary and allowance division; W. S. Towers, who was in charge of a sub-station of the Washington postoffice, and State Senator G. A. Green of New York. In some cases there were several indictments against one person.

Postmaster General Payne expresses great satisfaction at the conclusion of the postoffice department investigation culminating in yesterday's indictments. He says that he expects to have the report of Mr. Bristol in his hands within 10 days and that it undoubtedly will shortly thereafter be given to the press.

Mr. Payne says that all the evidence secured in the investigation has been placed before the grand jury and passed upon and approximately 80 different persons indicted as the result of the probing that has been in progress since last spring. He says it has not been determined whether there are any administrative reforms needing legislation by congress, but that many reforms have been made from time to time as the investigation proceeded.

Tyner has been connected with the postal service in many important capacities for years. He is from Indiana. He was postmaster general from July 12, 1876, to March 12, 1877, and subsequently he held the offices of first assistant postmaster general and assistant attorney general, from which latter office he was dismissed by Postmaster General Payne last spring, following Mrs. Tyner's abstraction of papers from the department safe. Tyner is nearly 80 years old and in grave physical condition, suffering from a severe case of paralysis.

Barrett is a nephew of Tyner and was appointed from North Carolina. He was assistant attorney until Dec. 31, 1890, when he resigned to take up his law practice.

Metcalf has been in the postal service since February, 1882, and was superintendent of the money order system from Sept. 18, 1897, until his recent summary dismissal. He was appointed from Iowa.

The gathering of evidence in Barrett's case proved more difficult than in any other of the postal cases. This is attributed by the postoffice authorities to Barrett's legal knowledge. His familiarity with departmental matters and more especially to the plea of administrative discretion which he set up in defense of his acts.

Attention was called yesterday by the authorities to an opinion which Barrett rendered as acting assistant attorney general on Dec. 6, 1900, regarding the use of the mails in so-called bond investment schemes. In that decision Barrett said that while certain of the plans of operation then before him were in some features identical to the postal laws, he was thoroughly convinced that the basic principle underlying the bond investment proposition is sound and suggested the elimination of several features of the schemes in order to remove objections. This decision was issued in circular form on Dec. 6, 1900, and at the close of that month Barrett entered upon his private practice in which he is alleged to have represented bond investment companies.

Denial of Responsibility
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6.—A general denial was entered by the United States Cartridge company of Lowell in court here as an answer to the declarations in the suits brought against the company on account of the Tewksbury explosion two months ago.

Death of Theresa Vaughn
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mrs. William H. Mestayer, known professionally a few years ago as Theresa Vaughn, died at the insure hospital of the Ott family, famous in theatrical circles.

Man and Wife Drowned
Eastport, Me., Oct. 6.—Engines Johnson and his wife were coming across the bay in a sailboat when their craft was struck and overturned by a sudden squall and both were drowned. They had no children.

Robbed Telegraph Company
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—Franklin Gleason, 14, and G. H. Buckley, 17, were arrested here on charge of larceny of \$250 from the office of the Western Union Telegraph company in Bridgeport, Conn., where they were employed as messenger boys. Both have made confessions, the police say.

PEACE OVERTURES

It Now Looks as though Balkan Troubles Would Be Smoothed Over
Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Since the arrival of M. Natchevski, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent here, there is evidence of a relaxation of the strained relations with Bulgaria. The opinion prevails here that all imminent danger of a Russo-Bulgarian conflict has been averted.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—According to a dispatch from Sofia to The Local Anzeiger a letter has been received from Boris Serafimoff, communicating his decision to discontinue the Macedonian uprising in order not to interfere with the pacifying efforts of the powers.

Report of Turkish Defeat
Salonika, Oct. 8.—A serious engagement occurred Oct. 6 between Turks and insurgents near Gunnende, 30 miles from Salonika. About 300 Turks are reported to have been killed or wounded. Fighting near Gunnende is still proceeding. It is reported that 10,000 Albanians, irritated by the raids of Serbian bands, threaten to cross the frontier.

Minook Boy For Wild Animal
South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 8.—While gathering walnuts in a tree near Hopkinton Henry A. Carey, 17 years old, was mistaken for a wild animal and shot by an itinerant named Blaum. The charge of birdshot entered Carey's left hip, but he is not seriously injured. Blaum surrendered himself, offered to pay all expenses for medical treatment of the boy, and after a hearing was released. He was told to go to his home, as he was not held responsible for the shooting, but he became frightened and fled into the woods, where he is still hiding.

Christian Scientists Upheld
Concord, N. H., Oct. 7.—By deciding in favor of the defendant in the suit brought against Rev. L. C. Tomlinson, first reader in the Christian Science church here, by Mrs. Jenifer Speed, the right to practice Christian Science healing in this state is established by the supreme court. Tomlinson was charged with malpractice, and it is on this point that the court decided in his favor; but on a charge of fraud, also preferred against him, the court sustained the plaintiff, and a retrial of this phase of the case may follow.

Will Boom Grain Exports
Boston, Oct. 7.—An announcement which was received with satisfaction by the commercial interests of Boston is that the so-called "minimum rate" on grain, maintained by the ocean steamship lines, will be abolished Oct. 15. This rate, more than anything else, has been influential in reducing the total of Boston's grain exports. For many weeks the business world at large has been at work to secure the change.

Crozier Heads State Federation
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—The state branch of the American Federation of Labor elected as president James R. Crozier of Boston. It was voted to hold the next convention at Lynn. By a unanimous vote the convention declared for a reorganization of the state police force "so that that body may be practical and efficient in the enforcement of certain labor laws."

A Wide-Awake Diplomat
San Domingo, Oct. 8.—United States Minister Powell, finding that some of his communications to the Dominican government had been made known to and used by agents of other governments and against his own government, demanded that certain officers of the foreign department of this government be changed. The minister's demand was immediately conceded.

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Another Crank at White House
Washington, Oct. 8.—John Decker of Norwich, Conn., a mechanic, 44 years old, entered the White House and the officials thought from his actions that he was a crank and arrested him. He was not armed and made no resistance when placed under arrest. Decker was examined later in the day, pronounced insane and was removed to the government Insane asylum.

Mormons' Twelfth Apostle
Salt Lake, Oct. 7.—At the semi-annual conference of the Mormon church Elder George A. Smith was chosen to fill the vacancy in the council of the 12 apostles caused by the death of Apostle Brigham Young. The new apostle is the present receiver of the United States land office in Utah. He is a native of Salt Lake and about 40 years of age.

Elections in Connecticut
New Haven, Oct. 6.—All the towns of Connecticut, with the exception of six, held elections for the choice of town officers. Of these 162 towns returns thus far show that 110 went Republican, while 31 are Democratic. Returns received show that 72 towns will have license this year and there will be 56 "No license" towns.

Utilities of Over \$2,500,000
Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—The Hollandia reports the holding of a meeting of creditors of the banker, de Goeyen, well known in connection with South American issues. The utilities are said to exceed \$2,500,000. The banker's family is trying to provide the means to arrange matters.

Travelling Circoros surprised
Berlin, Oct. 7.—An electric car on the experimental line reached a speed of 125.45 miles an hour yesterday, or a kilometer more than the highest previous record. The current was between 13,000 and 14,000 volts, capable of driving the car over 250 miles. This power is reduced by transformer to about 450 volts. The lives of all on board the experimental car were heavily insured. The engineers will now try for a speed of 130 miles an hour.

Identified After Long Delay
Winona, Oct. 8.—A body which for eight days has been lying unclaimed and unrecognized in the rooms of a local undertaker has been identified as that of Patrick Cuff of Franklin. The identification was made by the man's sister, Miss Mary Cuff, who came here to visit her brother, not having heard of his death.

Find out about charged
Boston, Oct. 9.—Charles W. Favers, 22 years of age, employed as a clerk at the office of the Old Colony Street Railway company at Taunton, was arrested here on the charge of collecting \$750 from the company.

FAILED TO "SAIL"

An Unlooked-For Collapse of Langley's Flying Machine

WORKED WELL ON LAUNCH

But Failure Was Immediately Apparent Upon Leaving the Apparatus
Dropped into Potomac River and Disaster Ended Work of Years

Widewater, W. Va., Oct. 8.—The launch of the 60-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study in the effort of Professor Samuel A. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, to solve the problem of mechanical flight in mid-air, showed the experiment to be a complete failure. The immense airship sped rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 100 yards and then fell gradually into the Potomac river, whence it emerged a total wreck. Professor Manley, who has been Professor Langley's chief assistant, made the ascent in the aerodrome and escaped with a ducking.

At no time was there any resemblance of flight, the initial momentum, the lightness of the machine and the sustained surface of the wings furnishing the conditions which account for the 100-yard travel of the air ship from its 60-foot elevation to the water. An official statement made after the test admitted that the experiment was unsuccessful, but asserted confidence in the ultimate success of the invention.

The launching took place from the superstructure of the houseboat in the Potomac river. Secretary Langley remained in Washington. When all was ready Professor Manley took his place in the navigator's car, which was situated close to the gasoline motor. This motor was of the explosive type, weighed 200 pounds and was designed to generate approximately 27 horsepower. Long rods connected it with the propellers, whose blades were about three feet long.

Professor Manley started the motor, which worked well, the revolutions making 100 a minute. The big machine moved easily along the 70-foot track in the launching apparatus and took the air fairly well. A five-mile breeze was blowing and for a moment the machine stood up well, but its fall was immediately apparent.

Just before the machine struck the water Professor Manley shot off his motor, which had worked admirably at the outset. The machine disappeared beneath the waves immediately. The five conical-shaped floats which had been distributed about the machine to avert its sinking performed their functions well, and the bridges of the machine almost immediately reappeared above the water. The navigator had sustained no injury and climbed into a rowboat and was taken to a tug.

An hour later Professor Manley gave out the following statement: "It must be understood that the test was entirely an experiment and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. The balancing upon which depended the success of the flight was based upon the tests of the model and proved to be incorrect, but only an actual trial of the full sized machine itself could determine this. My confidence in future success of the work is unchanged."

With the assistance of tugs the disabled machine was put away in the interior of the houseboat. As it was lifted on the deck it out of the water the complete disaster was evident. The big broad wings, which had extended 12 by 22 feet, were hanging limp beside the frame, the rudder was a wreck, the wire frame tangled mass and the main body of the 1200 pound machine was badly damaged, though not beyond repair.

Secret Inquest in Kirby Case
New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 5.—The inquest on the death of Tillinghast Kirby, who it is thought was murdered in his boat and on which charge Angles Snell is now under arrest, was held behind closed doors, and none of the testimony was given out. Judge Milliken will report his findings later.

Matters' New Scale in Effect
Boston, Oct. 6.—Beginning today the hatters of Boston will work only 50 hours a week instead of 55 as heretofore, and the minimum wage for men who work by the day will be \$20 a week instead of \$18. The new wage scale has been accepted by all the local manufacturers.

Wrestling Match Killed Boy
Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 8.—Harold Spaulding, 14 years old, is dead as the result of injuries sustained in a wrestling match. The boy was thrown violently to the floor and suffered a severe injury to his head, which was followed by a stroke of paralysis.

Advance of Civilization
Manila, Oct. 8.—The legislative council of the Moro provinces has passed an anti-slavery law which prohibits slave hunting in all territories under its jurisdiction. It also provides for the confiscation of all vessels engaged in the trade.

Eight Years For Manslaughter
Hartford, Oct. 7.—Antonio Persico was found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of Andrew J. Halley on April 12 and was sentenced to not less than eight nor more than 10 years in state prison.

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THE BARRE RIOT

Anarchists Do Not Agree as to State Man's Connection With It

Barre, Vt., Oct. 8.—Word received here last night that Judge Hazleton of Montpelier had summoned a grand jury to investigate the death of Eli Corti caused much excitement among both the Socialists and anarchists. The outcome of the grand jury's investigation is awaited with the keenest interest and considerable anxiety.

One of the best known of the anarchist faction, has issued a letter in which he says that the report that Corti was an anarchist or that he led any body of men to the Socialist hall Saturday night is incorrect.

A statement made by Angell Trapa, another prominent anarchist, admits that Corti was a member of the party and added that "in the death of Eli Corti the society has lost a dear, loyal and never-to-be-forgotten friend."

The Socialist paper of which Dr. Sennett of New York, now in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace in connection with Saturday night's trouble, is editor, arrived in Barre last night. In a lengthy report of the happenings of last Saturday the paper states that 15 anarchists under the leadership of Corti went to the hall and succeeded in breaking up the meeting which had been arranged. The article charges the anarchists with being the aggressors.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Hutton house, Wiscasset, Me., with most of the furniture, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Gordan Beattie, car Inspector for the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and instantly killed while coupling cars at Boston.

For the fourth consecutive time troop D of Roxbury won the tri-color in the annual carbine competition of the state cavalry at the Massachusetts rifle range. The teams were made up of 10 men from each troop.

Because of incriminations alleged to have been found in their figures during an official recount of votes, the Boston board of election commissioners suspended Frank Crowley and Matthew J. Kerrigan, assistant registrars of voters.

Charged with larceny from the mails, Henry Horton, a postoffice clerk, was brought before the federal court of Boston, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1500 for a hearing.

James Burrill, 10 years old, was drowned at Brewer, Me. He was alone at the time and it is supposed that he fell from a wharf or from a boat.

The centenary of Methodist church at Gill, Mass., was celebrated with appropriate exercises, the anniversary attracting people for miles around.

Several boys who were having an outing at Wentworth beach, Me., were thrown into the water by the overturning of their boat. Phillip Brington, 12, one of their number, was drowned.

The body of a man found in the woods at Swampscott, Mass., has been identified as that of Cyrus Hosmer, a bookkeeper, employed at Boston. The cause of death has not been determined.

Joseph Morrissey, aged 21, was drowned near East Tilton, N. H., while attempting to cross a narrow bridge.

Considerable damage was done to the public bridge connecting Portland and South Portland, Me., by the barge Fred Pendleton, which collided with the structure. The barge was but slightly damaged.

Charles G. Kendrick of Franklin, N. H., a well known horseman and the owner of much real estate, is dead, aged 59 years. He had served in the state senate and legislature.

Thomas Curtis, a Swampscoot, Mass., fisherman, who went out in his dory nearly a week ago, has not returned and it is believed he was drowned. A buoy, known to have been in his boat, has floated into Swampscoot.

Willis Cramer, 34, of Nobleboro, Me., was instantly killed while hunting. His gun was accidentally discharged, the shot literally cutting off the back of his head.

The school founded at Nantucket, Mass., in 1827 by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, after having been closed for five years, has reopened as a manual training school to be conducted in conjunction with the public school system of Nantucket.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed a building at Ware, Mass., owned and occupied by A. G. Crowley, clothier, causing a loss of nearly \$5000.

Elaborate exercises in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards were held at the Andover Theological seminary.

Edmund J. Shattuck, a representative citizen and well known in the business world as a member of the firm of George H. Merrill, printing ink manufacturers, died at his home at Norwood, Mass. He was born at Northfield, Vt., in 1852.

At Calvary cemetery, Portland, Me., a beautiful monument was dedicated to the late Bishop Healy, who died after a service of 25 years as the head of the Catholic church in Maine.

Thomas E. Morton, aged 63, superintendent of state highways of Dukes county, Mass., dropped dead of apoplexy while duck shooting.

The conference of the various state village improvement societies at Boston has crystallized into a permanent organization to be known as "The Town and Village Improvement and Kindred Societies."

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed at Boston against the Mason & Hamlin company, manufacturers of pianos and organs. The company made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors a few months ago.

LAW & COMMERCE

W. G. COZZENS & CO.,
133 Thames Street.

WALL PAPERS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS.

October.

Now dawns October's golden morn,
With purple in the mountain, and
With Nature, from her lavish bourn,
The boughs of falling yellow fill.

Now creeps the slowly flowing stream
Where leaped and sang the springtime till,
The autumn sunlight, in the noon beam,
Is searching thro' the whooping will.

The oak, whose thick-veined, purple leaves,
Yield so wavy to the fairy's wands,
The yellow tints of garret'd sheaves
Are painting slowly, frond by frond.

While wane the graceful maple's boughs
The buds that decked all the boughs,
Till autumn winds shall come to rouse,
And send them hurrying, whence they came.

To rest, to sleep till spring again,
There's ev'ry truant and wild thistle,
Then wake to charm, in woe and fea,
The heart that loves but life.

The sun bid from its journey long,
Sinks down to rest her golden hill,
Shall hear his drawry, murmuring song
Of birds that fly southward still.

Then comes October's silvery moon
To rule the mazy autumn skies,
The gentle night-wind's happy croon,
While all the world's surprised, like me.

Then fall the leaves, a golden shower,
We know how to our children's friend,
And where life is to find and form
But she may hope and pleasure lend.

—M. W. Lautensache.

Literary Notes.

"Four Roads to Paradise" is the title of a novel by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin which is to appear in the Century Magazine, beginning with the November number. The title was suggested by this passage from the Talmud: "Four men entered Paradise: one held, and died; one lost his sense; one destroyed the young plants; one only entered in peace." It is a love story of New York people, with the principal scenes in New York and Florence. In character drawing, observation of life, wit, and literary finish, the conductors of The Century especially believe that this novel will place Mrs. Goodwin among the foremost story-writers of America.

A more ideal combination has never been arranged than that of Miss Edith Wharton to write a series of articles on Italian Gardens with Maxfield Parrish as illustrator. This is one of the features of The Century Magazine for the coming year. The first article in the series will appear in the November number, and will contain four of Mr. Parrish's pictures printed in color. Mrs. Wharton, who wrote "The Valley of Decision," has long been sympathetically familiar with Italian outdoor life, as has Mr. Parrish, who was sent over to Italy by The Century especially to illustrate the series. It is said that the writer and artist have made a study not only of the well-known gardens but of many from which the public is excluded.

The Way to Float.

This is the advice of an old swimmer to those who cannot swim: "Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind his back and turn the face toward the zenith may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water. When you first find yourself in deep water you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher. Let your mouth and nose, and not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you and you are safe. But thrust up one of your busy hands and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the pitcher." There are reason and logic in this.

Fooling the Neighbors.

Terence O'Drady had only been married a week, but his bride was already making things lively in the little house in Ballybunion. He had been working for three hours in his little garden when Bridget came to the back door and called out in strident tones:

"Terence, me hussy, come in to tay, toast and foive eggs.

Terence dropped his spade in instantaneity and ran into the kitchen.

"Shure, Bridget, mannah, ye're only codding me," he said.

"Nay, Terence," replied Bridget, "it's not ye, it's the mayors o'm coddin'." London Telegraph.

The Fashion Spreads.

"Oh, doctor," moaned the suffering woman, "I have such an excruciating pain in my side."

"Um—yes. What seems to be the nature of the pain?" asked the physician. "Does it cover the side or is it confined to one spot?"

"It seems to be scattered all over," explained the patient; "just as if it were a hundred little spots all at once."

"Ahh!" mused the physician. "This corroborates my theory of the influence of current fashions upon the human system. You have what we would colloquially term a drop stitch in the side."—Judge.

Wanted the Best.

"Shall I administer gas before extracting your tooth?" asked the dentist.

"Well," answered the fair patient from a back township, "if it doesn't cost any more, I'd rather you'd give me electric light."—Chicago Daily News.

Sympathetic.

"Dear me! What's the matter?" "I'm so sorry for my little brother, because I'm going to eat all the candy, and he won't get none."—Woman's Home Companion.

An alcohol rub at bedtime will go far toward breaking up insomnia. Let the rubber begin with the forehead and temples of the sleepless one, paying particular attention to the spine and back of the neck. Rub the alcohol gently, but firmly, into the body, working gradually down to the feet, and probably the patient will fall asleep before the rubbing is completed. One night or even one week of rubbing would not be likely to bring back permanent habits of sound, healthy slumber, but each night there is a gain toward the actual equilibrium of the nerves, and month of alcohol rubs should put one in a position to do without external help of any kind.

"I went to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Ikar me!" rejoined the very annoyed girl, "were you marked down from life?"—Washington Star.

Cholla Up-to-date—"Life is worth living down in my office now. I've got one of those videlic typewriters."

Waltie Ketelton—"Ah! the kind that wears those lace shirtwaist?"—Judge.

The Value of a Grange.

The subordinate grange is the most practical and the most natural means of promoting all the interests of a rural community ever conceived in the history of the world, myself, J. F. Allman, secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, for the following reasons:

First—it contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreeably and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel those participating in the exercise.

Second—it contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agreeable society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

Third—it contributes to the happiness of the home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

Fourth—it contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer in town.

Fifth—it contributes to the general welfare by dissipating neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long-standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law, as well as the better transaction of the public business of towns, counties and States.

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Seventh—A subordinate grange contributes in these ways to the upbuilding of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live, and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous and more happy.

Was Going Too Far.

"Yes," said the rural mail carrier, "I believe that advertising pays, and all that; but some people overdo it. Now there is Mr. Whooper, the rich city man, who owns the new house—calls it his country residence—down the Brownsville road. It's on my route, you know. Mr. Whooper means his money selling corn save he invented, and he's got a nice place out there. I'll say that—certainly but it's spelled for me."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the postmaster.

"Well, you know I had mail to deliver there this morning, the first mail since there people overdo it. Now there is Mr. Whooper, the rich city man, who owns the new house—calls it his country residence—down the Brownsville road. It's on my route, you know. Mr. Whooper means his money selling corn save he invented, and he's got a nice place out there. I'll say that—certainly but it's spelled for me."

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries also give name and address of the writer. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to: MRS. E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

NOTES.

From an old manuscript November 9th, 1620.

Our Fathers wear distressed as wee Did understand, By tyrants were oppressed all in their Native Land; their freedom and religion they would not give away, they crossed the trackless ocean to the North America.

the Ninth Day of November if I do not forget, Sixteen hundred and twenty before the sun did set,

The Lord he was thine Guidance over that Little Flock,

And safe on Shore he landed them at Last on Plymouth rock.

And through the Bousierous ocean he brought them safe to land, and from the brutal Savage for he held them in his hand;

Then Roger Williams he set out the Lord being his Defense,

in his bark he was paddled and arrived at Providence.

he pulled his bark up by the Spring and veiled the pleasant Boll, and thought within his own mind he carry them awhile;

another party formed the wilderness to trace, by kind fortune Directed arrived at the same place.

their they found Roger Williams a man of high renown, they Reddey Consented theirfor to build a town;

but when the Indians came to hear that they must further go,

away into the Wilderness it struck a deadly blow.

the Wilkin rung with Savage yell the warhoop did resound;

Some of Every tribe and Nation marched to the battle ground; their arrows all sharp pointed their bows were all well strung,

they paluted all thid faces and to the battle come.

for to Sculp our Fathers their Children and their Wifey, they prayed unto the God above for to protect their Lives.

A Cruel bloody war it was as wee did plainly hear,

and our fore Fathers trembled and also quaked for fear.

And when the Indians came to find that they should be subdued, they called on their Sachem a peace for to Conclude;

And then they made a Lasting peace retreiving they did say,

Wee leave you here for to Engoy this North America.

Can wee forgit the troubles, the trials, and the care, that our fore Fathers did Endure A Nation for to rare;

the war being past and over they Sat them Down to rest,

thinking upon Columbias Land that they should soon be blest.

old King George Looking ore the Seas Envied this happiness,

He imposed such heavy taxes as did them much Distress;

He being a haughty tyrant, he had it in his Power,

he sent our Standing armes their Substances to Devour.

they humbly Pertioned unto thir Soviern King,

for to call home his soldiers or trouble it would bring;

He Disregarding of their Cries, he lieved beyond the Seas,

he called them Haughty Rebells, he'd Do just what he pleased.

he sent his hole battlion to the North amrica,

Like Egypt's hungry Locus Devoured all in their way;

they Seemed Like people friendless, they knew not what to Do,

they called on great Washington if he would help them through,

the fourth Day of July, Seventeen hundred Seventy Six, they Declared their indepence they on that Day did liz;

they Likewise Cald on Sister France to see if she would come,

Or send them some assistance before the war was Done.

She sent some of her Vitrans, Count DeEsting and Lafayete and some of her Lofy Shiping which gained our Liberty;

they gathered round their thirteen Stripes, they swore not to Divide, at Leangth it Pleas'd his mefety the war for to Deske.

the mighty Eagle Soaring high to gard our Liberty

the Shining Stars at Leangth aroce pronounced Columbi free;

A Long and Leangth war it was, and many hero slain, with blood the haughty tyrants Columbi Land did stain.

the King he called home his troope, the war being ore and Done, we made Choke of a preident the illustrious Washington,

Wee grew a Wealthy Nation, Wee Lived without Controle,

out name it spread all ore the Globe, it reached from pole to pole.

Wee improved in arts and Sciences wee such progress had made,

Wee sending out our Shiping on Every Coast to trade;

old King George Looking over the main as he did once before,

he said hed take our best men hed press them on the shore.

then he Sent out his press gang to press by Land or Sea,

it making great Disturbance in the North America;

Wee overlooked those trifles and a word did say,

Until they began to take our Ships and then went on their way, wee called on great Madiso to settle the water fure, he Consulted with his Council and war did be Declare our Lands men stood in readines to Set their Country free, With powder Ball and bum-shells our shiping went to sea.

our Sailors Swoy by all thatts grate they never turn not back, they'd fight as long as they had breath, they never would give back, Free trade, free trade and Sailors Rites they all of them did Cry, free trade upon the ocean, well fight until wee Die.

The britans Challenged out our fleet, theyd shoe us how to fight, Wee quickly shied them Yankee Play and put them Soon to flight, then Dwarcs Challenged out Brave Hull to take him ned no Doubt, the Challenge he Excepted and quickly he went out.

Hull Viewing of their flight unto his Crew he said, he Lore this Lofy britans Pride ned soon hang down his head; I always Cherish such a wish to see those britans humbled, our shot it struck the Royal Cross and over Board it tumbled.

Up rose the Stars, the Stripes they waved, the Eagle high Did Soar, Our Yankees gave them harty cheers and then the britans swore; Here in this wide and watery town thousands have laid their bones, it was by our National Navy's Pride, Decatur, Hull and Jones.

I cannot Tarry here to Long, I must away by Land, and see how General Jackson at new or Leans Doth stand; with twelve ten thousands Britans Who met him in the field.

He said my Valiant Soldiers die Sooner Die than yield.

for to subdue these britans you'll find it but a trifle,

If you'll but mind the word I give and stick close to your rifle;

Our Flag soon waved victorious and many a hero Bled,

of Twenty thousand britans then but a handful fled.

I hope you will Excuse me and pardon all Mistakes,

thanks to Departed Perry the Conquer on the Lakes;

I hope to Live and spend my Days on Columbian's furtle Plains,

Protected by our beres bold macDon-

nah Brown and galus.

thanks to him that rules above and thanks for favors Past,

And thanks to noble Drunimon, though I have Put him Last;

theres some talk of Spanish war as I have heard Some say,

but if there is I will Conclude, and write Another Day.

November 9th, 1620 two hundred and five years Long."

Another verse appears on the back of sheet as follows:

"the first man that was born in America, if I can tell you rite,

that was born of british Parents, his name was Perigree White;

and was buried in Seconnet as others has told me,

and if you'll not believe it you may go over and see?"—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4256. SIMMONS—Would like to know the ancestry of Deliverance Simmon, who was married to Waller Chace, of Portsmouth, R. I., June 19, 1706.—C. W.

4257. BENSON—Who were the parents of John Benson, who married Hanush Brown, at Portsmouth, N. H., June 18, 1724?—H. T.

4258. COGGESHALL—Joseph Coggeshall, b. about 1704, was of Jamestown, R. I. Did he marry? If so whom?—H. M.

4259. DOLBEARE—Who were the parents of Samuel Dolbear, whose children, Mumford, Abigail and Samuel, were baptized in New London, Oct. 16, 1785?—J. V.

4260. CHESTER—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Chester, Jr., whose son Joseph was baptized at New London, Conn., March 9, 1787?—J. V.

4261. ALLEN—WEIR—Who were the parents of Daniel Allen and Nancy Weir, who were married at Beverly, Mass., about 1790?—C. R.

4262. HARTSHORN—Would like information concerning Margaret Hartshorn, wife of Richard, of Middletown, N. J., and daughter of Robert Carr, of Newport, R. I. Had she any children?—A. S. M.

4263. HARRIS—DANA—Thomas Harris of Charlestown, Mass., married Mary Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1736. Who were their parents?—A. D. M.

4264. DYKES—Would like information concerning the ancestry of William Dykes who married, in Newport, R. I., Jan. 8, 1767, Elizabeth Allison.—R. K.

4265. BELL—Would also like to know the ancestry of Edmund Bell, who married Martha Howel at Newport, June 5, 1767.—M. G.

4266. CONE—Daniel Hurlbert Cone, son of Daniel and Susannah (Hurlbert) Cone, was born in Middletown, Conn., April 6, 1753, m^d Elizabeth Adkins, of James and Rebecca, Aug. 18, 1786. He died in Winchester, Conn., April 17, 1841, aged 89 yrs. 11 days. They had a daughter Susannah, b. June 22, 1781, m^d James Bragg, and died Feb. 11, 1816. Who were the parents of James Bragg? A son Daniel was born Oct. 14, 1762, m^d Belinda White. Can any give me the list of their children?—J. S. F.

4267. ROBINSON—Would like to learn the ancestry of William Robinson, of Cambridge and Watertown, Mass., who married Elizabeth Cutler, daughter of Richard, of Cambridge, Mass. What were the dates of birth, marriage and death? One of their children, Hannah A. C., was born July 13, 1671, and died Oct. 5, 1672.—N. V. C.

4268. FASSETT—Who were the parents of Patrick Fasset, who removed

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4271. MORRISON—Who were the parents of William Morrison, b. probably in Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 8, 1784?—M. L.

4272. CLARKE—Who were the ancestors of Jonathan Clark, of New Castle, N. H., who m^d Nov. 30, 1720, Jane Pepperell, daughter of William and Margery.—E. W.

4273. BURDICK—Who were the ancestors of Thomas Burdick, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., before 1640? He died in 1676.—W. S.

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